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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/036,377	01/07/2002	Sung Bong You	P-0282	5561
34610 7590 11/06/2007 KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP P.O. Box 221200 Chantilly, VA 20153-1200			EXAMINER SAJOUS, WESNER	
			ART UNIT 2628	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/06/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/036,377	Applicant(s) YOU, SUNG BONG	
	Examiner Sajous Wesner	Art Unit 2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 10-22, 25-28 and 31-34 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 9, 23, 24, 29, 30 and 35-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 7 and 8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Remark

This communication is responsive to the response filed on June 20, 2007.

Claims 1-40 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 23, 29, 35, 37, and 39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 23, 29, 35, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Applicant's Admitted prior Art (AAPA) in view of Wang et al. (US 5661476).

Considering claim 1, the AAPA discloses a method of selecting special characters in a hand-held mobile communication terminal (see paragraphs 2-3, page 1 of the disclosure), comprising: inputting an alphabet letter in an editing mode via a keypad (see paragraphs 3-4); displaying on a display a plurality of European alphabet

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letters, including special characters not used in the English alphabet, corresponding to the input alphabet letter (see paragraphs 4-6, page 2 of the original disclosure); and selecting one of the European alphabet letters using a numeral key on the keypad (see paragraph 7).

The AAPA fails to teach a series of numbers are displayed on the display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters.

Wang discloses a series of numbers (i.e., # 1-9 or keys 102-1 to 102-11) are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters. See fig. 1b, and col. 2, lines 1-9.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of the AAPA to include a series of numbers that are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters (see fig. 1) in the same conventional manner as taught by Wang; in order to allow a user to select one of the letter characters displayed on the display. See Wang's col. 2, lines 5-9.

As per claim 2, the AAPA discloses checking whether the editing mode has been selected. See paragraph 7.

Re claim 3, the AAPA, at paragraphs 4-6 discloses storing a set of European alphabet letters in a memory.

Re claim 4, the AAPA, at paragraphs 5-6 discloses the European alphabet letter set includes a plurality of European alphabet letters divided into a Capital letter group and a small letter group.

As per claim 6, the AAPA discloses the displayed European alphabet letters appear in a pop-up window (as depicted by tables 1 and 2, at page 2 of the original disclosure).

Claim 23 contains features that are analogous to the limitations recited in claim 1; it is, therefore, rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

Claim 29 contains features that are analogous to the limitations recited in claim 1. As the limitations of claim 1 have been obvious over the combined teaching of the AAPA and Wang, it is readily apparent that the applied prior art performs the underlying elements. As such, the limitations of claim 29 are, therefore, rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

Regarding claim 35, The AAPA teaches most claimed features of the invention as set forth above for claim 1. The AAPA, however, fails to specifically teach a user may select a desired European alphabet letter by pressing a key designating the number respectively associated with the desired European alphabet letter, and a series of numbers are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters.

Wang discloses a series of numbers (i.e., # 1-9 or keys 102-1 to 102-11) are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters. See fig. 1b, and col. 2, lines 1-9.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of the AAPA to include a series of numbers that are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters (see fig. 1) in the same conventional manner as taught by Wang; in order to allow a user to select one of the letter characters displayed on the display. See Wang's col. 2, lines 5-9.

Considering claim 39, the AAPA discloses a method of selecting special characters in a hand-held mobile communication terminal (see paragraphs 2-3, page 1 of the disclosure), comprising: a memory configured to store a set of European alphabet letters (see paragraph 4); a key input unit configured to allow input of an alphabet letter to be converted to a European alphabet letter (see paragraphs 3-4); a controller (that is inherent in the mobile communication terminal) that determines whether a mode conversion key has been activated (e.g., the mode conversion is activated when the user presses a key on the keypad to select a special character input mode, as suggested in paragraph 4); displaying a plurality of European alphabet letters, including special characters not used in the English alphabet, corresponding to the input alphabet letter on a pop-up window (see table 2) when the controller determines that the mode conversion key has been activated (e.g., when the toggle key is pressed to cause the controller to search the European alphabet letters for display, as suggested in

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paragraph 7), wherein the European alphabet letters are read from the memory and wherein a series of numbers are associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters (see paragraphs 4-6, page 2 of the original disclosure); and selecting one of the European alphabet letters using a numeral key on the keypad (see paragraph 7).

The AAPA, however, fails to specifically teach a user may select a desired European alphabet letter by pressing a key designating the number respectively associated with the desired European alphabet letter, and a series of numbers are displayed on a display associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters.

Wang discloses a series of numbers (1-9) are associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters, wherein a user may select a desired European alphabet letter by pressing a key designating the number respectively on a display associated with the desired European alphabet letter. See fig. 1b, and col. 2, lines 1-9.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of the AAPA to include a series of numbers that are associated respectively with each of the European alphabet letters (see fig. 1b), wherein a user may select a desired European alphabet letter by pressing a key designating the number respectively associated with the desired European alphabet letter in the same conventional manner as taught by Wang; in order to allow a user to select one of the letter characters displayed on the display. See Wang's col. 2, lines 5-9.

Claim 37 contains features that are analogous to the limitations recited in claim 39; it is therefore rejected under the same rationale as claim 39.

4. Claims 9, 24 30, 36, 38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Applicant's Admitted prior Art (AAPA) in view of Wang et al. (US 5661476) and further in view of Wang (US 20050060138).

Regarding Claims 9, 24 30, 36, 38, and 40, the AAPA and Wang discloses displaying a plurality of European alphabet letters corresponding to the input alphabet letter (see paragraphs 3-4 of the AAPA); however, they fail to disclose judging whether the input alphabet letter is changeable into a European alphabet letter; and displaying a plurality of European alphabet letters if the input alphabet letter is changeable into a European alphabet letter.

Wang discloses judging whether the input alphabet letter (e.g., character text or phonetic text) is changeable into a European alphabet letter (e.g., non-phonetic text); and displaying a plurality of European alphabet letters if the input alphabet letter is changeable into a European alphabet letter. See paragraphs 120-158.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of the AAPA to include disclose judging whether the input alphabet letter is changeable into a European alphabet letter; and displaying a plurality of European alphabet letters if the input alphabet letter is changeable into a European alphabet letter, in the same conventional manner as taught

by Wang; in order to allow the user to visually differentiate between different text characters and/or different text languages.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 5, 7-8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims, because the prior art of record fail to teach displaying a mode comprising a conversion key and a save key in the editing mode (as recited in claim 5); and displaying a mode conversion key and a cancel key in the editing mode when the pop-window is displayed (as recited in claim 7).

6. Claims 10-22, 25-28, 31-34 are allowed because the prior art fail to teach a method of selecting special characters in a mobile communication terminal, comprising: inputting an alphabet letter; determining whether a mode conversion key has been activated; displaying European alphabet letters, including special characters not used in the English alphabet, on an additional screen partially overlaying a screen displaying the input alphabet letter if it is determined that the mode conversion key has been activated; and selecting one of the displayed European alphabet letters.


Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sajous Wesner whose telephone number is 571-272-7791. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:15-6:45.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 571-272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Sajous Wesner
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2628

WS
7/25/07